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NOTICE OF A. A. L. L. MEETING

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries will be held June 20-27, 1921, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., in conjunction with the annual conference of the American Library Association.

COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

The undersigned committee is hard at work in the effort to procure new members for the Association and new subscribers for the *Index* and *Journal*. Every effort is being made to locate recruits, but inevitably many will be missed unless the committee has the cooperation of every one of the Association members. If you know of any law librarians or law library assistants who ought to belong to the Association please send the names to any member of the committee, or better yet urge them yourself to join and bring the *Index* and *Journal* to their attention. It matters little by what road new members are brought in; it is vital to the Association that its numbers be increased.

Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library,
Court House, Boston 9, Mass., Chairman.

- Mrs. Lena M. Bangs, Denver Bar Association,
Court House, Denver, Colorado.
John Blue, Provincial Library,
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George N. Cheney, Court of Appeals Library,
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Con P. Cronin, State Law and Legislative Reference Library,
State House, Phoenix, Arizona.
Mary S. Foote, New Haven County Bar Library,
County Court House, New Haven, Conn.
Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wis.
H. W. Griffith, Supreme Court, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Luther E. Hewitt, Law Association of Philadelphia,
600 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Evelyn M. Jensen, Wyoming State Library,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Gamble Jordan, Law Library Association of St. Louis,
1726 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Andrew H. Mettee, Library Company of the Baltimore Bar,
329 Court House, Baltimore, Md.
Alice M. Magee, Louisiana State Library,
New Court Building, New Orleans, La.
W. J. Millard, Law Library, Temple of Justice,
Olympia, Wash.
Rosamond Parma, University of California,
School of Jurisprudence, Berkeley, Calif.
A. J. Small, Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. G. Spilman, State Library, Oklahoma City, Okla.

NOTE.—Through an oversight the following name was omitted from the list of new members published in the October number of the *Journal*:

Mr. Charles Lincoln Andrews, Librarian, Denver Law School.
1330 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colorado.

THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY

EDWIN GHOLSON, *Librarian.*

So far as the writer has been able to discover the Cincinnati Law Library Association was the first institution of its kind founded west of the Allegheny mountains. It was incorporated June 5, 1847; its purpose being, as set forth in its constitution, "the improvement of its members, the cultivation of the Science of the Law, and the foundation of a Law Library."

The need of a Law Library at the court-house, for the use of the courts and the bar, had long been felt. Few lawyers of that day had any considerable private libraries, and their offices being far removed from the court-house, such volumes as they possessed were apt to be unavailable when most needed. Often trials were delayed while a messenger was sent to a Third Street office after a book, and many were the altercations between counsel as to the language and effect of authorities cited but not produced. As early as 1834 a special charter was obtained from the Legislature for the incorporation of the "Cincinnati Law Library." This early effort, however, met with no success, as no organization seems ever to have been effected under this charter. In 1846 the movement was revived, and this time it was promptly and approvingly seconded by the leading members of the bar. At that time the population of Cincinnati was approximately 85,000, and of members of the bar there were less than 125. It is worthy of note, as evidencing the deep interest of the profession, that a subscription paper, dated September 3, 1846, and having for its object the formation of a law library association and the raising of funds for this purpose, was signed practically by the whole bar, it having no less than 105 names appended. The Cincinnati Bar of that time was conspicuous for its ability. In glancing through the list of these signers one finds the names of George E. Pugh, Alphonso Taft, Salmon P. Chase, W. S. Groesbeck, George H. Pendleton, Stanley Matthews, William Y. Gholson, Bellamy Storer, Timothy Walker, and of many others scarcely less well known to us of this day.

A preliminary organization was immediately effected, and within three months the committee appointed for that purpose had purchased fifteen hundred dollars worth of books, and incidentally had acquired an indebtedness of \$725 for which they gave their personal notes. In the spring of 1847 the Association was incorporated, and its earliest meeting under this charter was held on Saturday, June 5, 1847. At this meeting, William R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, O. M. Spencer, Alphonso Taft and Jordan E. Pugh were elected trustees, and at the meeting of the Board immediately following, Mr. Morris was elected President, Judge Spencer, Vice-President, Daniel Van Matre, Treasurer, and Bernard Bradley, who was already in charge, was re-elected Librarian.

Despite this auspicious beginning, the library suffered from the usual complaints incident to the infancy of such institutions. Its wants were many and its resources small, and for several years its growth was slow indeed. Many of the original subscribers dropped out, or were dropped, and its receipts from memberships and dues, which in the year 1848 had amounted to \$1,150, in 1852 dwindled to a total of \$420, while the total number of those who had paid in full for stock and assessments was only thirty-four. Still, much had been accom-

plished. In addition to paying the current expenses, \$3,200 had been expended for books, and the number of volumes in the library in the fall of 1852 was 1,380.

In 1855, Rufus King, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for some years, was elected to the presidency of the Association—a position which he held for more than thirty-six years. No happier selection than this could possibly have been made. Though young in years he had already achieved an enviable position at the bar, and was besides a man of scholarly tastes and widest culture. From the first the library and its purposes appealed to him most strongly, and he was never too busy, either in his profession or with the many civic duties imposed upon him in a life spent so largely in the public service, to give to it all the time and effort that it needed. To him more than to any one member was due the success not only of the old library but of that new library which rose phoenix-like from its ashes. Mr. King's interest in, and his devotion to, the library continued throughout his life, and at his death in 1891, he left it an endowment of \$20,000.

In 1861, M. W. Myers was selected to the librarianship, and in him Mr. King and his associates found an efficient and capable assistant. Though he had not been bred to the law, and at the time of his appointment knew little or nothing about law books, yet he speedily displayed a great aptitude for his new calling, and in the course of time came to be regarded as a better authority upon legal questions than many of the books under his care.

Under such guidance the library grew apace. In June 1874 it contained 9,151 volumes, and at the time of the destruction of the court house ten years later this number had been increased to 17,000, and represented an actual cash outlay for books alone of nearly \$45,000. Small as the number of volumes may seem at the present time, it was in those days a notable collection of law books, and was conceded to be one of the best libraries of its kind in the whole country. On its walls hung portraits of early and distinguished jurists of Ohio, and it gloried in the possession of many documents and relics associated with the early history of the state.

On Saturday night, March 29, 1884, the Hamilton County Court House was destroyed by fire, and with it perished the Law Library and all its contents. Only five badly charred volumes, of little or no interest or value in themselves, and treasured now only as relics of the old library, were preserved. But while the library itself was destroyed, the spirit of devotion, of whole-hearted interest and of infinite patience that had builded it, still survived. On March 31, two days after the fire, the Board of Trustees, composed at that time of Rufus King, George Hoadly, Thornton M. Hinkle, John C. Healy, and Isaac M. Jordan, met to consider the situation and to make plans for the restoration of the library. The outlook was discouraging indeed. The insurance companies claimed the benefit of the riot clauses contained in their policies, and not only was there no money in the treasury but there was an actual indebtedness of nearly four thousand dollars which had to be met. Nevertheless, all concurred that the work of the Law Library Association must be continued. On the morning of April 3, 1884, while the smoke still rose from the ruins of the Court House, the new library was open and ready for use, though it contained only nine volumes. On April 4th, the Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting in College Hall,

at which it was resolved that the support and co-operation of every member of the bar be pledged to the officers of the Association in their efforts to replace and restore the library.

But the meeting did not stop with mere resolutions. The loyal membership voted an assessment of one hundred dollars against each stockholder, while many members of the bar—not content with doing only this—made large additional donations. The largest of these gifts was that of Mr. King, who assumed and paid the entire indebtedness of the old library, amounting to \$3,883. The Board of Trustees and members gave largely of their time and assistance in addition to their liberal money subscriptions, and in the then librarian, the late M. W. Myers, they found an invaluable aide. It was due as much to his long experience, his intelligent appreciation of the needs of the library, and to his tireless energy and perseverance, as to the generous support of the bar and of the officers of the Association, that the restoration of the library was possible.

Within ten years after the fire the number of books contained in the new library equalled the number of those that had been destroyed, and at the time of Mr. Myers' death in 1899—fifteen years after the fire—the total number of volumes was in excess of 20,000.

Its growth since that time has been steady and constant, and the Library now consists of more than forty-eight thousand bound volumes and over seven thousand pamphlets. Mere number of volumes does not in itself constitute a great library, but the ideal of the Cincinnati Law Library has always been completeness, and in this respect its collections on many lines of the law are almost, if not altogether, unique. It was virtually a complete collection of everything ever published in the way of American reports; the only exceptions being La Batt's District Court Reports, two or three pamphlets which are sometimes listed as reports, as for instance the "Decisions of the Supreme Court of Tennessee on the Statute of Seven Years' Possession," and a few of the Pennsylvania "Side Reports." Of the English reports, embracing the items usually so-called, the collateral reports, the publications of societies, and text-books containing an appendix of cases, it has one of the two approximately complete sets in the world, lacking only about fifty items of those mentioned in Maxwell's "Complete Check List." Its collection of Scotch, Irish and Canadian Reports is correspondingly as complete. Outside of the Colonial States it needs all told, only fifty items in the way of session laws, both Territorial and State. Its collection of State Statutes and Codes, and of constitutional convention items is one of the very best. The same may be said of its collection of legal periodicals, of text-books both ancient and modern, of Bar Association proceedings, of works on international law, and on jurisprudence and the history of the law. In the odd titles of the law, in legal biography and bench and bar reminiscences, in legal miscellanies, in law pamphlets, and in collections of trials no law library excels it.

The presidency of the Association has been held successively by men who were distinguished at the bar, and who were noted for their scholarship. William R. Morris was president, 1847-51; A. E. Gwynne, 1851-52; George Hoadly, 1852-53; Rufus King, 1855-91; and Judson Harmon, who succeeded Mr. King in 1891, still hold the office. John C. Healy, the present vice-president, was first elected to that office in 1891.

No sketch of the Law Library Association would be complete without mention of at least two of its treasurers. W. S. Scarborough, who was treasurer from 1852 to 1878, was the first historian of the Association, and it is from his most interesting "Sketch of the Association and its Library," published in 1875, that much of the information here given as to the early history of the library has been obtained. Thornton M. Hinkle was elected to succeed Mr. Scarborough in 1878, and has now held the office for more than forty-two years. His wise and conscientious administration of its funds has contributed much to the upbuilding of the Library.

The Law Library has had a number of homes. The first of these was a corner of the court-room of the Common Pleas Court, which was located on the first floor of the Court House, a two-story brick building fronting on and having its main entrance on South Court Street. In the early summer of 1849, the old court house was burned down, though the Library suffered a loss of only a few volumes. After the fire it followed the courts to Wilson's "pork-house," a four-story brick building on the north side of Court Street, west of Main, where it was assigned a small room upon the third floor. Later, a temporary roof having been put over the second story of the court house, it was given a room there, and upon the completion of the third floor in 1857, it moved into the quarters which it continued to occupy up to the time of the destruction of the court house in 1884. After this fire it was for a short while the guest of Judge "Jimmy" Fitzgerald, in the old De Bolt building, and then—again following the courts—it moved to the Albany Building on Vine Street below Fourth. In 1886, the court house having been rebuilt, the Library was installed in pleasant, and at the time, commodious quarters on the third floor of the new building, on the Sycamore Street side. It remained there until 1915, when this court house was demolished preparatory to the erection of the magnificent new county building which now graces that site. During this rebuilding period it occupied gloomy and restricted quarters in a factory building located in the rear of the temporary court house at Sixth and Pioneer Streets, the lack of space there having necessitated the packing and storage of nearly half of its books.

In the summer of 1919, the Library was moved into the splendid quarters prepared for it in the new Hamilton County Court House. A brief description of these may be of interest. The Library is located on the sixth or top floor, and being in the exact center of the building it has to the north and to the south the two large light courts, open to the sky, which are each sixty-five feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet long, and are faced with white ornamental terra cotta. The plan of the Library is "T" shaped; the vertical member, which is the main reading room, being fifty-five feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet long, and the horizontal member, in which are the stackrooms, lavatory, coatroom, etc., being twenty-two feet wide by one hundred and ninety feet long. The main reading-room, placed as it is between the two open courts, has the advantages of splendid light, air and absolute quiet, with no outside sights or sounds to distract attention. There is no place in the Library, stackrooms included, where one cannot read with comfort on even a moderately overcast day without artificial light. I can best describe the reading-room by likening it to a Gothic cathedral with its central nave and side aisles, though its architectural

treatment, in conformity with the general design of the building is renaissance. The nave rises some twelve feet above the side aisles, and over these it is pierced with six clere-story windows, three on either side, which contains stained leaded glass. Massive Ionic columns of green granite, eight on either side, separate the nave from the side aisles. Book-cases running from the walls to these columns form alcoves, and each fourth alcove has been enclosed to make a sound-proof briefing or dictation room. These latter are small, being only eight feet wide by fourteen feet long, but they accommodate a small table and two or three chairs, and have proved a very great convenience. The walls of this reading-room are wainscoted to a height of fifteen feet with a light-toned Texas marble, which furnishes a pleasing contrast to the granite columns. The ceiling treatment is three pendentive domes, separated from each other by heavy ornamented ribs. The decorations are extremely simple, but altogether it makes a very dignified, spacious and imposing room.

At right angles with this main reading-room, forming the horizontal member of the "T" plan, are the two stack rooms, each twenty-two feet wide by sixty-five feet long. These are built to contain two tiers of bookcases. As we have ample book space for a number of years to come, a portion of one of these stackrooms has been partitioned off to form a smaller reading-room, where users of the Library are permitted to smoke if they so desire.

The whole building is as near fireproof as it could possibly be made, and all stacks, furnishings and fittings, with the exception of the chairs and the large tables in the reading-room, are of steel.

Since its organization the Library has had only six librarians, and the terms of office of the first three of these aggregated only five years. Bernard Bradley was librarian, 1847-1848; Amzi A. Pruden, 1848-1849; Joseph McDougall, 1849-1852; John Bradley, 1852-1861; M. W. Myers, 1861-1899; and Edwin Gholson, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1899.

The record which the Cincinnati Law Library Association has made is alike creditable to the members of the bar who have stood by it so loyally, and to the long line of trustees and officers who have labored so conscientiously and successfully in its upbuilding and maintenance. It is an institution of great practical value not only to its members but in the conduct of the public business and in the administration of the law. Though it has now reached the ripe old age of more than threescore years and ten, its period of greatest usefulness to the courts, to the bar, to the officials of the county and city, and to the public, has not passed, but will continue to increase with the passing years. As Governor Hoadly said of it, on the occasion of his removal to New York, when he resigned regretfully a trusteeship which he had held for many years: "It increased and grew with the strength and growth of the Cincinnati bar, contributing more, in my opinion, than any other one thing to the cause of justice in this county."

THE SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK

Law Librarian, New York State Library

Two phases of this subject were covered in papers read at the last two meetings of this Association, namely, Editing the Session Laws of the State of New York (read at Saratoga in 1918) and Revisions and Compilations of the Laws of New York (read at Asbury Park in 1919). Accordingly the subjects of editing and compilations will be treated of here but incidentally.

THE ORIGINALS

These were filed with the secretary of the province of New Netherland, whose office was established in 1626, with the secretary of the province of New York and with the secretary of state. Prior to 1683 the laws and ordinances were registered in books containing the proceedings of the government generally.

Many of the Dutch records are missing, none of the laws prior to 1638 having been found, and there being many gaps in the later years of the Dutch rule. Those found in the records of the office of the secretary of state were compiled and translated by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan in 1868 in his *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland*. The records (the New York Colonial Manuscripts) from which most of these were taken, were transferred to the State Library in 1881. They escaped destruction in the fire of 1911 which destroyed the State Library, although the top lines of six of the fifteen volumes (which contain laws and ordinances) were destroyed. Other Dutch laws have been found in various places such as records at the Hague, records of town and county clerks, and the Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts.

The colony passed into the hands of the English in 1664, and thereafter, except for a few months in 1673 and 1674, remained English, its laws being thereafter in that language. There was no regularly called legislative assembly until 1683, the governor and council acting without the assembly enacting much of the legislation until that date. During this period the court of assizes, as the mouthpiece of the governor, also acted as a legislative body.

The originals of the first laws promulgated by the English, the Duke's Laws, are to be found in the clerks' offices of two Long Island towns. A copy certified by M. Wren, secretary to the Duke of York, copied apparently in 1674 from a transcript of a copy, is in the possession of the State Library. The originals of comparatively few of the laws of this period are found with the originals in the secretary of state's office. Those so deposited were printed in the *Colonial Laws*. Other acts were contained in the *Book of Assize, 1665-1672*, which was transferred to the State Library from the office of the secretary of state in 1881. The part of the volume containing the court records was entirely destroyed in the fire of 1911. This volume as a whole had never been printed and the enactments of the court are lost with the exception of a few that have been occasionally printed, principally in the appendix to *New York Executive Council Minutes* and in *Munsell's Annals of Albany*.

The Duke of York's commission to Governor Dongan in 1682 instructed him to summon a general assembly. Accordingly the following year such an assembly met. The last assembly was dissolved in 1687, new instructions from the king, the former Duke of York, placing power of legislation in the governor and council. The original acts passed by the general assemblies, 1683-1685, were filed in the office of the secretary of the province. When the Colonial Laws were printed in 1894, of the fifty-one acts passed by these assemblies, the originals of seven could not be found in the secretary of state's office, and were supplied from a manuscript compilation of the Dongan laws, formerly in the office of the secretary of state, but at that time in the State Library. This compilation was saved at the time of the fire. From the proceedings of the council of 1687-1688 it appears that fifteen acts were passed by the governor and council. The compilers of the Colonial Laws did not find the text of these acts in any form, though they are given by title in the historical introduction. Later eight of these acts were discovered in the Massachusetts archives. It is presumed that they formed part or all of "A Rolle of parcht Cont. Sevrall Acts" among a list of documents "taken out of this office by Edward Randolph Esqre, Secretary of the Dominion of New England, And Caried to Boston," 1688. A request for the return of these acts was made by the Governor of New York, and, under authority of the Massachusetts legislature, they were transmitted by the secretary of the commonwealth to the New York State Library in 1901. In the fire of 1911 they were completely destroyed. It is feared that the text is irretrievably lost, careful search having failed to reveal any copies, manuscript or printed.

On the accession of William Orange to the English throne Jacob Leisler seized the government of the colony and in 1690 called a general assembly. This assembly passed at least three acts. Of these the original of but one is found in the secretary of state's records.

In 1691 Governor Slaughter, the first appointed under the new regime in England, arrived in New York, and pursuant to the authority of his commission called an assembly, which met in April 1691. From that date the people were represented in the general assembly of the colony. The original laws of the first sixty-three chapters, passed by this and subsequent assemblies, cannot be found. They may have been sent to England for approval or may have remained in the hands of the governors or their secretaries. The compilers of the Colonial Laws used parchment copies, in the State Library, but formerly in the office of the secretary of state, which copies may have been made for the use of the colony on the transmission of the originals to England. These parchment copies were entirely destroyed in the fire of 1911. The originals of some twenty-seven other colonial acts cannot be found as follows: chapters 79, 81, 87-90, 90a, 91, 157, 158, 195, 259-272, 280, 671. That the loss of most of these originals is not recent is apparent from the remarks of Livingston and Smith in the preface of their compilation of 1752: "Among the Acts that are lost, there are some which, by the printed copies, appear to be still in force; but, as those copies are no Authority to justify our printing them, we have only given the Titles of such Acts, with a Note on the Margin, of their being lost; except a few, which were of such very general concernment, that we were advised to publish them entire, from the printed copies, tho' the Originals were missing. And it is to be ob-

served, that all the Acts that are printed, from the year 1691, to 1699, we have copied from their Enrolments, not one of their Originals being to be found."

Under a concurrent resolution of the legislature in 1819 such of the engrossed colonial and state laws as were heretofore in packets, were bound in volumes. (Report of secretary of state to senate, Senate Journal, 1820, p. 14.) All the laws to and including that year are bound in fifty-one folio volumes. All but the first two, at least, as indicated in the volumes themselves, appear to have been bound under this resolution. In the report of the secretary of state the binding is thus described: "As the value and importance of the records in this department forbade the idea of any removal, which might expose them to fraud, piracy or accident, it became necessary that the bookbinders and workmen employed should conduct their labors in the record-room in this office, under the immediate personal inspection of the Secretary and of his deputies and under an oath well and faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them.

"Accordingly, Messrs. Packard and Van Benthuyssen and Messrs. Van Vechten and Seymour, experienced and skilful bookbinders, were engaged in this work, and it is but justice to them to say, that they have executed it with fidelity, and in a manner highly honorable to them and the State."

Of the laws prior to 1691, the report says: "The laws enacted by the colonial assemblies, between 1683 and 1691, are not in print, and were supposed to be lost; but a manuscript copy of those laws, together with the original charter from Charles II to the Duke of York in 1664, the "Duke's laws" in 1674, and the laws passed under Leisler's administration in 1689 and 1690, are now deposited in this office, secured in volumes." While it is not stated that these laws are originals, the report in its list of originals includes these laws in the first and second volumes.

Volume 31 contains the Kent and Radcliff revision of 1801 and volumes 44 and 45 contain the Revised Laws of 1813.

In February, 1920, these original engrossed acts in the secretary of state's office down to and including those for 1829 were transferred to the State Library for preservation and safekeeping, with the exception of volume 1 which could not be located, the former office not having proper facilities for either. It is doubtful if a volume 1 ever actually existed, or if it did it is probable that it was broken up again into its component parts, the contents noted in the secretary of state's reports of 1820, having been all transferred to the State Library in separate form at various times. The year 1829 was fixed upon as coincident with the taking effect of the Revised Statutes. Volumes 2-62 were thus transferred, together with an unnumbered volume containing the Revised Statutes. All are in manuscript except the latter, for which a printed "original text" prepared by the revisers, with the certificates of the presiding officers and the governor, appears as the original. The binding of the first fifty-two volumes, now in its hundredth year, was found to be in bad condition and will be renewed by the State Library.

MANUSCRIPT RECORDS

The laws of the first twenty-five sessions of the state legislature including those of 1802 were recorded and certified by the secretary of state in books kept

for that purpose. By L. 1803, ch. 44 he was relieved of the necessity of making and keeping these records, and it was provided that the original engrossed copies be bound and lettered and that copies of the printed laws, compared, corrected and certified by the secretary of state, be deposited with the originals. These were to constitute the "record." These provisions, now incorporated in § 42 of the Consolidated Legislative Law, are still in force. These manuscripts records bound in nineteen volumes, were transferred to the State Library for preservation and safekeeping in February, 1920.

ORIGINAL PRINTED LAWS

The first printed session laws were those for the sessions 1691-1694 and were printed by William Bradford (see paper on Revisions and Compilations of the Laws of New York), although at least five separate acts were printed by him in 1693. Other such compilations were published by Bradford in 1710, 1713, 1719, 1726, 1730. Copies of the session laws to and including 1773 are extremely scarce. They will be found in sessional form, that is containing the laws of a particular session with separate pagination, and as separate supplements, one for each session, to the previous compilation, usually with approximately continuous pagination following that of the compilation which they follow. So far as can be ascertained no census of extant copies has been made, hence no even approximately complete collation exists. The writer would be grateful if libraries, societies and individuals would inform him as to collections known to them of New York session laws prior to 1774.

Of the printed laws Livingston and Smith, in the preface to their compilation of 1752, complain: "We were surprised to find by the printed Editions, that several Acts have been published, which probably have been practised upon, that never were passed by the whole Legislature; and others, that have been duly Enacted, wholly omitted; and all the Editions that we have seen, so exceedingly erroneous, not only in Respect of the Time in which they placed the Passing of the Acts, and in their Repeals, Expirations, and Confirmations, but also in the Acts themselves; that it is more than probable, that they were never examined with their Originals; in Regard to which Confirmations and Repeals, it is further to be remarked, That we having noted all that could be found in the Office, or in the Minutes, the said Editions are now, no further to be depended upon, than they agree with such Notes; tho' the Publishers might have had Vouchers to authenticate them, which may be now lost: And this Observation will naturally prevent the Reader's Surprise, at seeing so many more Repeals and Confirmations in these Editions, than in this Work; and by the Bye, serve to shew, the Necessity of entering them in the Council Books, and Journals of Assembly." In this connection it should be said that the compilers of the Colonial Laws, in 1894, have called attention to many similar inaccuracies in the Livingston and Smith editions, and show that they, too, printed acts of doubtful passage. All of the colonial laws, and until and including the twentieth session (1796) of state laws, the session laws are folios; thereafter octavos.

THE PRINTERS

In 1693 William Bradford was induced by a resolution of the assembly, at the instance of Governor Fletcher, voting an annual salary of forty pounds, to

locate in the province and to introduce therein the art and mystery of printing. His first imprints give the title "Printer to King William and Queen Mary," which was later changed to "Printer to his Majesty, King William," and still later to "Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty." He seems to have held this position until 1743, with the exception of the years 1737, 1738. During the latter years John Peter Zenger, as a reward for his political affiliations, was given the official printing. Other official printers of the laws of the province were: James Parker, 1743-1759; William Weyman, 1759-1767; Hugh Gaine, 1768-1775. Thus during eighty-three years there were but five official printers of the laws, one of whom, Zenger, held office for less than two years.

John Holt was the first printer to the state. Upon his death after printing the first six sessions, his widow, Elizabeth Holt, was appointed in his stead, and the seventh session and the first meeting of the eighth session bear her imprint.

As under the colonial government the first session laws under the state government were published by a printer officially designated. By an act of 1843 the secretary of state was directed to procure their printing by a printer other than the state printer or printer for the legislature. By concurrent resolution extra copies might be required to be printed, to be sold under the direction of the secretary of state at 10% above cost. For the purposes of the publication of the session laws there has been since no state printer, the contract being let on bid on terms most favorable to the state. The office of state printer was abolished by Chapter 24 of the laws of 1846.

SLIP LAWS

Under a concurrent resolution in 1841 the secretary of state was directed to have printed 2,500 copies of acts of general interest in pamphlet form, to be sold at the cost of printing and transportation, with a commission of 5% to book-sellers and county treasurers. By an act of 1879 he was directed to furnish these slip laws, so called, to town and village clerks, and the latter were directed to preserve them for one year. Later city and county clerks were included. The provision for this distribution was repealed by an act of 1913. The secretary of state continues to print the slip laws and furnishes them on request. At the end of the year the balance is transferred to the State Library and is there distributed, likewise on request.

PUBLICATION IN NEWSPAPERS

By an act of 1805 provision was made for publication of the laws as passed in newspapers, the purpose being to render them immediately accessible without waiting for the bound volumes. In 1847 it was directed that this publication be made within four months after adjournment of the legislature. Slip laws are sent by the secretary of state to the newspapers designated under an act of 1892. Similar publication of concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution was provided for in 1902; an amendment in 1911 provided that the publication show by italicizing new matter and placing in brackets old matter to be omitted, the amendment proposed.

EXCHANGES

Chapter 11 of the laws of 1779 directed the person administering the government to transmit three copies to Congress and the executive authority of each state, and to request a reciprocal interchange. This provision was repealed in 1801.

Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1825 after this preamble, "Whereas it is deemed wise to cultivate a friendly understanding among the several states, and to promote in each, a knowledge of the laws and institutions of the others respectively, to the end that our bond of union may be strengthened, and perpetuated," directs the governor to transmit, free of postage, to the executive of each and every state of the union, three copies of the acts of each session, and request a like interchange by the several states; and that whenever the statutes of any other state should be received by him in pursuance of this request, one copy should be deposited in the State Library, one in the Senate chamber and one in the Assembly chamber; provided that in case but one copy should be received it should be deposited in the State Library. In 1832 the secretary of state was directed to transmit an additional copy to the secretary of state of the United States for the use of the Library of Congress. A concurrent resolution in 1836 directed the trustees of the State Library annually to transmit copies to the commissioners of records in Great Britain. The report of the trustees tells us that the first shipment was not made because of the unexpected close of the Hudson river by frost, but would be made when the river opened again. By Chapter 85 of the laws of 1845 the trustees of the State Library were permitted to transmit copies to the French government and to such other foreign governments as may have made donations to the state in books or works of art. In 1849 fifteen copies were placed at their disposal for international exchanges. In 1850 the trustees report that the State Library had been presented with a full series of the Laws of France, presented by the government of that country "in spite of the turmoils and dangers of the revolution in Paris."

The provision requiring the governor to transmit copies to other states was amended in 1893 by imposing the duty upon the secretary of state. That is the present provision of the law, but as a matter of fact the session laws are sent out for this purpose by the printer from lists compiled by the State Library with which it is no longer customary for the secretary of state to interfere, and changes in the lists are made quite without his knowledge.

DISTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC OFFICERS AND LOCALITIES

The following chronological statement will show the development of free distribution to public officers and localities:

1801, three copies to Congress and one copy to the executive authority of each state; 1815 to county and town clerks; 1818 to new counties and towns; 1820, four copies to secretary of state of the United States; 1821 to clerks of boards of supervisors of counties; 1827 to clerks of houses of the legislature, state officers, State Library, district attorneys and judges of various courts; 1844, laws from 1830 to towns where destroyed by fire; 1892, to mayors and village clerks; 1897, to county treasurers; in 1902, to jury commissioners; in 1910, to city clerks.

DISTRIBUTION TO LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

The secretary of state, by an act of 1920, was directed to deliver a copy of the laws theretofore passed and of the laws to be hereafter passed at each session to the atheneums of the city of Philadelphia and of the town of Boston. The atheneums of New York and Albany, and the Historical Society of the City of New York were included in 1828. An act of 1839 directed him to furnish annually one copy to each of the literary incorporated colleges of the State. In 1841 he was permitted, with the advice of and consent of the trustees of the State Library, to supply copies to such literary and scientific institutions and societies, not exceeding twenty, as would in their judgment preserve them and make them most accessible and useful to the public. As in the case of exchanges this distribution, as a matter of practice, is made by the State Library.

THE BENEFITS OF A LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU TO A STATE LEGISLATURE

CON P. CRONIN

State Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, Phoenix, Arizona

My subject today is rather a difficult one, in that the system and procedure making for the beneficial operation of a legislative reference bureau in a state the size of Arizona and sister states of her approximate size would in all probability be entirely inadequate when applied specifically to such states as Massachusetts, New York, Illinois or California. However, I will endeavor to set forth as completely as brevity will allow, the history of the Arizona Legislative Reference Bureau, illustrating thereby: "The Benefits of a Legislative Reference Bureau to a State Legislature."

Prior to our admission to statehood, in February, 1912, that department of our state government vaguely designated as the state law library, was given very little attention—the state reports and current statute law being very incomplete; no catalogue or index of the library existing; and with but few of the books of the library stamped with any effort at identification. With no further criticism this will convey an idea of conditions.

The first governor under statehood, in his initial message to the legislature, strongly recommended the creation of a legislative reference bureau: "to aid and assist the members of the legislature by providing them with a fund of information not otherwise to be acquired." Owing to the great number of bills presented at this, the first state legislature, the "library bill," as it was known, was lost, together with many other meritorious measures.

In 1913 Governor Hunt again recommended a bureau of legislative research in the following language:

"Much to my regret a bill for the establishment of a department of legislative research, or a reference library on legislative subjects, was defeated at the last session. The need for and the wisdom of such a department should be apparent to every thoughtful man, and I express the hope that at this session of the legislature the subject will receive favorable con-

sideration. It will not be an expense, but an economy; in that it will save the time of the legislators, provide them with a fund of information they cannot otherwise acquire, make for better, more workable and uniform laws, prevent conflicts and repetitions, and keep the state in the forefront of progressive legislation."

Again the friends of the measure were doomed to defeat; the bill this time, however, succeeding in passing one branch of the legislature, receiving favorable consideration of the appropriate committee in the other, to die on the last day of the session for lack of time in which to dispose of the great number of measures considered of greater moment by their several authors.

In this message to the second state legislature, convened in January, 1915, Governor Hunt again presented the subject in the following forceful manner:

"Without being driven to experimentation with a subject of such grave importance as legislation, we are happily enabled to profit by the experience of a number of states, which have established and operated advantageously an important government adjunct variously designated as a Bureau of Legislative Research, a Legislative Reference Department, or by similar nomenclature. The duty of such a bureau, as is well known to your honorable body, and as has been partially suggested in the foregoing paragraphs of this Message, is to collect from all available sources, and to classify, catalogue and file authentic information concerning every conceivable governmental subject; the purpose of such endeavor being, of course, to place the facts thus garnered at the service of the public, of state legislatures, and all other departments. Whereas knowledge is power, and is the greatest basis of efficiency, an office properly performing the functions enumerated should immeasurably facilitate government. Its great additional service should be to extend its aid in the framing of measures proposed as laws, and to exercise such publicity methods as would insure every interested citizen of the information necessary to the intelligent recording of his or her vote on an important issue. If a testimonial of serviceability is desired in connection with the proposed creation of a Bureau of Legislative Research, several leading states, including Wisconsin and Illinois, would, undoubtedly, issue a strong and unqualified endorsement in response to any inquiry addressed to their Executives or to the Directors in charge of their Legislative Reference Departments. With the founding and capable direction of such a Bureau in Arizona, the short-sighted critics of the initiative as a public safeguard would be promptly and effectively silenced."

A bill was prepared for the creation of a State Library with a Legislative Reference Bureau and was finally passed, becoming a law on June 10, 1915. Entirely without solicitation I was selected by the legislature as the Law and Legislative Reference, Librarian, and with many misgivings entered upon the duties of the office. Everything available on the subject of legislative reference bureaus was read; such authorities as I could reach were consulted and interviewed (including my good friend, Mr. Godard of Connecticut, whom I consider an authority on *all* things), and a mental outline conceived as a basis of procedure. You will bear in mind that aside from a smattering of legal knowledge, a familiarity with law books and several years' legislative experience I was unfamiliar with the requirements of the position to which I had been chosen.

One little publication which I have read and re-read with interest, and which has inspired my work not a little, is the thesis read by Mr. Addison E. Sheldon, Director of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau before the National Association of Conservation Commissioners at Washington, D. C., November 17, 1913, on the subject: "The Legislative Reference Bureau as a Factor in State Development."

"A clearing house for information upon public affairs," is one definition of a legislative reference bureau. Another definition is that a legislative reference bureau in an institution which gives condensed, comprehensive and accurate information on any subject under the sun at five minutes' notice! The second definition we have not as yet achieved; and parenthetically I would state that any legislative reference bureau of any state in our glorious United States that has, or believes it has perfected its work to this degree has achieved more than would have been accomplished—merely in the way of accomplishment, you will understand—had the ideal been achieved at the Paris Conference. The first definition, "A clearing house for information upon public affairs," I believe we are in a fair way to encompass in our far off corner of the country; and to provide for members of the legislature, state officials and the general public information on any subject of legislation, active, proposed or remedial.

In the summer of 1915 I had the pleasure of spending a few days at Hartford, Connecticut, and vividly recall the emphasis of Mr. Godard's advice, to follow no precedent in the work I was about to undertake; but to be guided by my own judgment. Every subject that may become one of legislative inquiry or action, we have card catalogued, so that, should the member from Pima wish to know, for instance, which states, if any, have abandoned the system of caring for their orphaned and homeless children by the institutional method, we can readily refer him. Arguments pro and con appearing from time to time in printed form are likewise indexed. The Mine Tax Laws, Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage for Women, Old Age and Mothers' Pensions—the many and varied laws classified generally as "Labor Laws," all, we have indexed so as to be immediately available to the seeker after information.

Prior to the organization of our legislative reference bureau, that is, prior to 1915, information on any of the subjects enumerated, or on any legislative matter, was to be had by the legislator only by personally delving into the subject prior to the session, or by the paid service of some attorney.

During the two regular and two special sessions of the legislature held since, more than eight hundred bills have been introduced and considered, and in approximately sixty per cent. of the same has the bureau been consulted for information and assistance. We have fortunately been able to supply the information and data desired in every instance; and to quote one of our friends we have a batting average of one hundred per cent.

Of the "Useful Reference Series," by Mr. John Boynton Kaiser, Librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, one work—"Law, Legislative and Municipal Reference Libraries," has been of inestimable benefit to me; conveying as it does a knowledge of the subject by a keen, analytical mind, whose presentation of the subject handled indicates a zest and enthusiasm in what must be his life's work. To such of our members as are contemplating legislative reference work, and to

such states as have not yet established legislative reference departments, I recommend Dr. Kaiser's work.

I must apologize here for the lack of coordination and continuity in my remarks, and the absence of literary merit which is presumed to permeate any address before such a distinguished body as now confronts me; however, as any attempt at literary attainment by me would be a failure, I trust you will bear further with me while I narrate the history of *one* legislative reference bureau—that of Arizona.

The Third State Legislature, convened in January, 1917, was the first regular session after the bureau was established, and much interest was manifest among the friends of the department and considerable trepidation by myself as to what degree of success or failure we would achieve. Anticipating some new legislation and certain of many amendatory measures, I took pains to address a personal letter to each member-elect, requesting from him and *her* (for in Arizona women have been placed on the plane of political equality with men), a statement of such measures as they might be interested in, whether or not they considered the introduction of any bills and the subjects of the same; in fact, full data that might give us advance information on proposed legislation. The result was such as immediately to demonstrate that the Bureau was to be put to the test; as in addition to the information invited in our questionnaire, requests were received for the drafting of twenty-eight bills varying in scope from a general dog-tax bill to minimum wage for women and to widows and old age pension bills.

The session of 1917 was surely a busy one for us and demonstrated the value of the Bureau. In addition to consulting and advising with practically all legislative members, the executive department, the various state officials, lobbyists and citizens generally who were interested in legislation, the Bureau drafted sixty-eight bills for introduction, fifty-two of which were enacted and subsequently became laws.

The growth of a *legislative* reference bureau into a *general* reference bureau is as inevitable as the development of youth into mature manhood. Having once demonstrated that "things could be found out" at the State Library the general public in search for knowledge on unusual subjects was not slow to act. Our daily mail contains requests for information of the most interesting character, not alone from within the state, but from every section of the country and from abroad. The state government has benefitted most materially through the use of our bureau, while the high schools, women's clubs and societies generally have now a source of knowledge and information on all questions of interest to them.

The bill-drafting department of the Bureau is one adjunct of the greatest benefit to the legislature—especially to the new member, to the man with ideas but lacking the knowledge to put his ideas into concrete form. During the life of the Bureau probably fifty per cent. of the measures introduced into the legislature have been drafted by us or the data prepared therefore; and it is a source of satisfaction to the speaker and to the friends of the Bureau that no bill prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau has been declared illegal for any reason, or held unconstitutional.

In connection with bill drafting I would state that for five years I have been one of the Commissioners from Arizona to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, being, in fact, the only regular attendant from Arizona to the annual Conferences. The labors of this body are too well known to every one in the library and legal world to require any detailed explanation at this time. Suffice it to mention that the beneficial results of the cooperation are manifest by the fact that since the Bureau was organized we have written into our laws five of the uniform state laws; and in all probability will more than double that number at the next legislative session. The growth of the bill-drafting branch of the Bureau is inevitable; as the legislature is by its very size and character a critical or analytical, rather than a constructive body. More and more as time advances will this particular labor be delegated by the busy man of affairs, until ere long we may look for the same procedure in drafting a legislative measure as now entails the drawing of a deed or mortgage. Mister Legislator will say to Mister Librarian: "Draw me a bill prohibiting the importation of wild tourists into Arizona, confining their range to the Grand Canyon; and prepare an argument in favor of the measure illustrating their stories after returning east from a visit," etc.

There are many valuable publications issued today of assistance to the legislative reference librarian, no doubt known to you all. Particularly I have in mind those of the P. A. I. S., Street's Vade Mecum to the Congressional Record, and the Loose Leaf Index to Legislation edited by G. Elstner Woodard of the University of Michigan. Recital of a longer list would merely consume valuable time, as no doubt all of you engaged in reference work are familiar therewith.

One slight reference to the close working association between the legislature and the Bureau, illustrating the possibilities of almost unlimited aid—and I am through. In February the Arizona legislature convened in extra session for the purpose of considering the question of ratifying the federal constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women, the so-called Susan B. Anthony Amendment. (And remember, Arizona had already beaten the government to it by a number of years.) The legislative clerical organization was scattered and it was considered inadvisable to call it together, on account of the short session, expense, etc. Here the Bureau was called upon, "manned" the Senate without other help and after adjournment prepared and published the journals of both houses with no extra expense to the state, effecting a considerable saving. This in addition to our other duties.

A most appropriate ending to my little discourse I believe, will be a quotation from my friend, Mr. Sheldon:

"Aristotle set the style for the modern legislative reference bureau two thousand years ago when he assigned his students the task of compiling and comparing the constitutions and customs of all the Grecian cities. For fifteen hundred years Aristotle's books were the texts and the inspiration of learning in the western civilized world. Little wonder that Aristotle held such pre-eminence. He and his students brought together for human study the greatest collection of human political experience that has ever been gathered. The mistake that the afterworld has made was in thinking that inspiring experiment ended with Aristotle. The modern legislative reference bureau is Aristotle up to date."

A. F. ETHERIDGE

Mr. A. F. Etheridge, who was librarian of Lincoln's Inn for the past quarter of a century, has died at the age of 81. Mr. Etheridge, who was a native of the Isle of Wight, received his preliminary training for his profession at Oxford in the Bodleian Library. In 1867 the Codrington Library in All Souls College was thrown open, and it became necessary to appoint an administrative officer working under the general directions of a college committee and librarian. This famous library contains not only the most complete law library outside London, with a superb collection relating to civil and canon law, but is largely composed of books of reference on history and general literature. Mr. Etheridge was appointed to the post with the title of sub-librarian, and he held the position for twenty-seven years. Throughout the twenty-five years he was librarian of Lincoln's Inn his large knowledge of legal literature, his unaffected courtesy and readiness to help, and his precision and exactitude in the performance of his routine duties won for him the cordial regard and gratitude of all the members of the Inn, by whom the news of his death has been received with sincere regret.—*Law Journal*.

NOTES ON LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The most useful knowledge concerning the law is to know where to find it."

(Law librarians and others are requested to send notes appropriate for this page to Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian, Columbia University, New York City.)

HOW AND WHERE TO FIND THE LAW

Burks, Martin P.

Suggestions to young lawyers on studying law.

(Virginia law register, 6 (N.S.): 101-105, June, 1920.)

Does not advocate the use of text-books. Emphasizes the necessity of studying statute law.

Daly, R. A.

Finding the law.

(American law school review, 4:569-571, November, 1920.)

"Finding the law in active practice means the locating of that adjudicated case where some court, somewhere, at some time, applied the principle to facts on all fours with or closely paralleling the facts of the case at bar. Attempt to argue a case on the principle, the court asks for authorities, meaning these adjudications."

Law school examinations in legal bibliography.

(American law school review, 4:571-574, November, 1920.)

Gives questions that have been used in the law schools of Yale University, University of Florida, and the University of Virginia.

The preparation of briefs on appeal.

(Bench and bar, 43:50-60, February, 1920.)

"The digests and encyclopedias will be useful, but only as a guide to the cases. . . . It is unnecessary to cite long lists of authorities for well-established propositions. . . . Text-books and encyclopedias should not be cited, except, perhaps, by way of embellishment. . . . The unpardonable sin is to cite a digest. . . ."

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography of Virginia and West Virginia legal publications in library of College of Law, West Virginia University.

(West Virginia Law Quarterly, 26:43-57, November, 1919.)

Contains lists of Virginia and West Virginia statute law books, reports, practice-books, bar association reports and legal periodicals.

Chipman, Frank E.

The opening of sealed doors.

(Law library journal, 13:62-69, October, 1920.)

A description of the varied and interesting material to be found in the Green Bag.

Denver Bar Association Library.

Catalog of the Denver Bar Association Library at the Court House, September 1, 1920.

(Daily Journal directory of Denver lawyers, 9th ed. October, 1920, p. 21-26.)

Law Society (United Kingdom) library. London.

Catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Incorporated law society. By Frederic Boase, librarian. London, Spottiswoode & co., 1891.

8°. iv, 1084 p.

—Supplement. 1891-1906. By Waller M. Sinclair, librarian. 1906.

8°. 632 p.

Dictionary catalogue.

Pound, Roscoe

A bibliography of procedural reform, including organization of courts.

(Massachusetts law quarterly, 5:332-345, May, 1920.)

Reprinted from Illinois law review, February, 1917, with a supplementary bibliography.

LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

Anspach, L. E. F. and Coutanche, A. M.

Dictionary of Anglo-Belgian law. Dictionnaire de droit anglo-belge. London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1920.

8°. 2 pts in 1 v.

Baillie, Neil B.

Index to technical and other words explained in the text [Arabic.]

(In his Digest of Moohummadan law. London, Smith, 1875-1887. v. 1, p. 855-861; v. 2, p. 425-428.)

Title of the index in v. 2: Index to Arabic words explained in the text.

Bedwell, C. E. A.

Australasian judicial dictionary. Sydney, Law book co. of Australasia, 1920.

8°. xlii, 170 p.

"The aim of the present publication is to provide a supplemental volume [to Stroud's Judicial Dictionary, Bell's South African Legal Dictionary, and Widdifield's Words and Terms] containing the judicial definitions of words occurring in the legislation of Australia and New Zealand. Thus it is hoped to have supplied another constituent part of an Imperial judicial dictionary."—Preface.

Goirand, Leopold

Glossary. Definitions of legal terms for which no exact English equivalents have been found, and which have therefore remained untranslated in the text.

(In his Treatise upon French commercial law and the practice of all the courts, . . . with a dictionary of French judicial terms. 2d ed. London, Stevens, 1898. p. 845-864.)

Narotam, Desai

A dictionary of law terms and phrases with special reference to the law in force in British India; containing technical terms and phrases of law, both ancient and modern, terms relating to the Scotch and the Roman laws, commercial terms, technical terms of the Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and Indian judicial and revenue terms. . . 2d ed. Bombay, Tatva-Vivechaka press, 1916.
8°. 469 p.

Pope, Benjamin W.

Legal definitions; a collection of words and phrases as applied and defined by the courts, lexicographers and authors of books on legal subjects. Chicago, Callaghan & co., 1919-1920.
8°. 2 v.
Paged continuously.

Terry, Henry T.

Arrangement of the law.
(Illinois law review, 15:61-78, June, 1920.)

Trayner, John

Latin maxims and phrases collected from the institutional writers on the law of Scotland and other sources with translations and illustrations. 4th ed. Edinburgh, William Green & sons, 1894.
8°. xii, 635 p.

Words and expressions used in, or in connection with questions arising upon, mercantile agreements, the meaning of which has been defined by judicial decisions or in works of authority.

(In Wood, John D. Interpretation of mercantile agreements. London, Stevens & sons, 1886. p. 347-367.)

TEXT-BOOKS AND TREATISES**Chitty, Joseph**

Law of contracts. A bibliographical note.
(Law Times, 145:264-265, July 27, 1918.)

Ewart, John S.

Anson on Contract.
(Canadian law times, 40:86-91, February, 1920.)

A criticism of the terminology used in this standard work.

Watt, Francis

An Elizabethan precedent book.
(Juridical review, 31:208-224, December, 1919.)

An account of William West and a description of his Symbolography.

CASE LAW

An alphabetical list of Indian law reports.
(In Narotam, D. Dictionary of law terms . . . in force in British India. 2d ed. Bombay, 1916. p. 463-467.)

A chronological table of Indian reports from 1862 to 1914 showing the year of each volume.

(In Narotam, D. Dictionary of law terms . . . in force in British India. 2d ed. Bombay, 1916, p. 468-469.)

Hewitt, Luther E.

Pennsylvania side reports. Supplementary note.

(Law library journal, 13:51, July, 1920.)

Hewitt, Luther

Some additional remarks on the Pennsylvania Side Reports.

(Law library journal, 12:81-97, January, 1920.)

A continuation of the author's article in Law Library Journal, 6:5-19. Mr. Hewitt's articles constitute the most comprehensive and detailed study of Pennsylvania Side Reports that has been made. Incorporated in the article is a list of the reports prepared by Mr. Cyrus M. Dixon, with extensive annotations by Mr. Hewitt.

Maxwell, W. Harold.

Supplement (1913-1920) to A Complete list of British and Colonial law reports and legal periodicals and current editions of statute laws and digests. London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1920.

8°. 15 p.

Brings down to June, 1920, the useful checking list issued in 1913.

Maxwell, W. Harold

Year-book bibliography.

(Law Library journal, 11:46, July, 1918.)

Additions to Soule's bibliography published in Harvard law review, 14:557-587.

Nambyar, P. K.

An index of cases judicially noticed, 1809-1908. 3d ed.

Egmore, Madras. V.R.V. Aiyar, 1909.

8°. xxvi, 1267 p.

— Supplement, 1909-1911. Madras, 1910-12.

2 v.

Preliminary list of local law journals.

(Law library journal, 13:1-6, April, 1920.)

A first attempt to compile a list of local law journals and side reports, of the respective states of the United States, which contain reports of cases. The list does not include side reports of Pennsylvania because these had already been described by Luther E. Hewitt. The items were sent in by law librarians (whose names are given in the list), and were arranged for printing by Frederick C. Hicks.

Reese, George L.

Law book problem.

(American law review, 54:626-630, July, 1920.)

Remarks on the increasing number of law reports.

Thornton, W. W.

The welter of reports and court opinions.
(Central law journal, 90:316-323, April 30, 1920.)

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Barbour, Ashburn K.

Louisiana code of practice in civil cases.
(Law library journal, 13:69-71, October, 1920.)

Bligh, Harris H.

Statutory annotations to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and other Canadian statutes. Providing references to every change made by Annual Statutes for 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1914 (2d Sess.), 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919. Toronto, Carswell Co., 1919.
8°. 94 leaves.

Check list of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada, the Provinces, the earlier legislatures and Newfoundland. [Toronto] Carswell Co., [1908].

8°. 52 p.

Contents: Dominion of Canada (1867-1908); Alberta (1905-1908); British Columbia (1871-1908); Province of Canada (1841-1866); Lower Canada (1777-1841); Manitoba (1871-1908); New Brunswick (1786-1908); North-West Territories (1878-1904); Nova Scotia (1758-1908); Newfoundland (1833-1908); Ontario (1867-1908); Prince Edward Island (1773-1908); Quebec (1868-1908); Saskatchewan (1905-1908); Upper Canada (1792-1840); Yukon Territory (1902-1908).

Clark, J. Murray.

Why the "Lawes of Virginia."

(Virginia law register, 6 (N.S.): 81-100, June, 1920.)

A discussion of the reasons which led the British government in 1721 to adopt the Laws of Virginia as a pattern for the establishment of a Court of Judicature for Nova Scotia.

Curlewis, H. R.

Comparative tables showing the English laws and statutes in force in New South Wales and the English statutes corresponding to New South Wales enactments. Sydney, Law book company of Australasia, 1904.

8°. 4, 109-188 p.

"Since in this state the practitioner is compelled to consult English treaties and English reports in order to ascertain the law applicable to the matter in hand, he cannot always confidently rely on the books, as the English law may depend on a statute which is not applicable to New South Wales," *Preface*.

Fitzpatrick, John T.

Notes on New Hampshire statute law. To supplement the Hand-list of American statute law.

(Law library journal, 13:51-56, July, 1920.)

Fitzpatrick, John T.

Revisions and compilations of the laws of New York.

(Law library journal, 12:21-31, July, 1919.)

Parallel reference table.

(In Barnes' Federal code. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill co., 1919. p. xviii-civ.)

1. Comparative table Fed. St. Annot. U. S. Comp. St., Annot. & Barnes' Fed. Code.
2. U. S. Revised Statutes and Barnes' Fed. Code.
3. Chronological table of laws.
4. Judicial code parallel references.
5. Criminal code parallel references.

Pirani, Samuel G.

Commonwealth statute law decisions, 1903-1918, showing sections of Commonwealth statutes (and the constitution) judicially considered by the High Court of Australia, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with comparative tables of imperial and federal acts. Sydney, Butterworth & co., 1919.

8°. 77 p.

The cases taken from the Commonwealth Law Reports are down to 25 C. L. R. 101 (August, 1918), and from the English Appeal Cases down to 1918 A. C. 615 (July, 1918).

Ruppenthal, J. C.

Methods of citing statute law. A contribution from the War laws division of the Judge Advocate General's department, Washington, D. C. (Law library journal, 12:1-12, April, 1919.)

Stuart, W. H.

Juta's guide and Index to the Cape and Union statute law. Cape Town, J. C. Juta & co., 1913.

8°. viii, 89 p.

Table of laws designated by popular names.

(In Federal statutes annotated. 2d ed. 1919, 12:37-46.)

Relates to federal statutes only.

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Revised to January 1, 1921

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol. to appear
Alabama			
Reports	Secretary of State.....	203
App. Reports	Secretary of State.....	16
Session laws	Quadrennial 1911, 1915, etc.	Secretary of State.....	1919 2 vols
Alaska			
Reports	West Publ. Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	5
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1919
Arizona			
Reports	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	20
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1919
Arkansas			
Reports	By the State.....	138
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1919 4 vols
California			
Reports	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	180
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Delaware			
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Idaho			
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Reports	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	293
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Indiana			
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Iowa			
Reports	Keefe-Davidson Co., St. Paul.....	185
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Kansas			
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Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1919 reg. & 1920 spec.
Kentucky			
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Kentucky opinions	Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis	15
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Louisiana			
Reports	State Librarian	146
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Reports	Keefe-Davidson Co., Minneapolis...	144
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Montana			
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